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is very large and robust, greatly exceeding the fourth in dimensions. The latter is low and molariform; the inferior canine is large. The measurements are as follows. Transverse diameter of canine alveolus 13 mm.; do. of posterior alveolus of pm. iii, 13 mm.; diameters of pm. iv; longitudinal 4 mm.; anteroposterior 10; transverse 8. Diameters of pm. iii; longitudinal 17 mm.; anteroposterior (partly restored) 28; transverse 15. The species is as large as the spotted hyena and was the scavenger of the Blanco Fauna.

Another interesting carnivore is a weasel of a new genus and species, which it was proposed to call *Canimartes cumminsii* after its discoverer. The genus *Canimartes* is allied to *Mustela*, differing only in the presence of two superior true molars. Metaconid of inferior sectorial well developed; talon of the same, trenchant. The species is as large as the fisher.

A third carnivore is a cat, provisionally referred to the genus *Felis* under the name of *F. hillianus*, after Prof. Robert T. Hill the well-known geologist. This cat is about the size of the cheetah, and has large canine teeth without grooves, and the feet are shorter than in modern cats.

On Hippa emerita.—DR. BENJAMIN SHARP exhibited dried specimens of *Hippa emerita* Linn. and called attention to the method of preparation. The animals, as soon as possible after capture and while yet alive, were placed in a 50% solution of corrosive sublimate and allowed to remain there for two days. They were then taken out, washed for a moment in pure water, and then dried. The advantage claimed was that the colors are very well preserved, which would not be the case had they first been placed in alcohol. He further called attention to the habits of this species, popularly known as the "mole crab," or "sand flea" and spoke of the mistake which some authors had made in stating that the animal burrowed into the sand head first. A. F. Verrill[1] says:—"but this species [*Hippa talpoidea*], burrows like a mole, head-first, instead of backward." A. Heilprin[2] remarks:—"the animal [*Hippa emerita*] is a remarkably rapid burrower, pushing itself head downward by means of its anterior or thoracic feet." Dr. Sharp called attention to the fact that the posterior pair of thoracic feet are bent upwards over the posterior part of the carapace and resemble, on superficial observation, antennæ. This has probably caused the posterior part of the animal to be mistaken for the anterior. He had carefully observed the method of burrowing of these animals during the last summer. The posterior feet were employed in loosening the sand by their rapid motion; the other limbs working forward push the animal backward into the sand, a method of progression common, more or less, to all decapods. He further called attention to the ovoid shape of these animals, claiming that this was an advantage in enabling them to escape from some of their enemies, the birds, for example, finding the same difficulty in picking them up as is encounted in using the forceps for the same purpose on the specimens.

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[1] Report of the Invertebrates of Vineyard Sound, etc., Washington, 1873, 338 and 339.

[2] The Animal Life of our Sea Shore, Philadelphia, 1888, p. 95.

OCTOBER 18.

Mr. CHAS. P. PEROT in the chair.

Forty-seven persons present.

A New Marine Gasteropod from New Jersey.—MR. H. A. PILSBRY exhibited a series of specimens of a large species of *Chrysodomus,* belonging to the subgenus *Sipho,* which he had received from Messrs Witmer Stone, Chas. LeRoy Wheeler and John Ford. He stated that the specimens were cast upon the shore during severe gales from the south east, and were evidently derived from a submarine stratum which was disturbed and broken up at those times. Associated with the *Chrysodomus* were examples of *Buccinum undatum, Urosalpinx cinereus* of extraordinary dimensions, and *Chrysodomus* (*Sipho*) *Stimpsonii,* the latter being well developed and typical in sculpture. The age of the deposit cannot definitely be settled at present, but the evidence at hand indicates that it is post-pliocene.

The following description of the new species was offered:

CHRYSODOMUS (SIPHO) STONEI (Pl. XIV, figs. 1, 2, 3,). Shell obese-fusiform, rather thick and solid, with strongly convex whorls separated by deep sutures. Sculpture consisting of strong spiral cords, equal on young specimens and on the spires of adults, but which alternate with smaller intermediate cords on the body-whorl in full grown specimens. A young shell, therefore, has about 20, an adult 40 spirals upon the body-whorl. The aperture is oval; the canal is strongly curved to the left and backward.

Length 72, greatest diam. 45 mm.; length of aperture and canal 51 mm. The largest individual measures, length 100, breadth 64, length of aperture 73 mm. Both of these, as well as all specimens seen, have lost several of the earlier whorls; so the length of a perfect individual would be proportionately greater.

The more prominent features of this species are the swollen form, deep sutures, the strong spiral sculpture, and the strongly recurved canal.

The localities from which specimens have been obtained are as follows: Point Pleasant, N. J. (Witmer Stone); Sea Isle City, N. J. (John Ford, Oct., 1892); Cape May, N. J. (C. LeRoy Wheeler, 1891.)

Prof. A. E. Verrill of Yale College very kindly compared specimens of this species with the collection under his charge (a collection vastly richer than any other in mollusks of the north-west Atlantic.) He writes as follows: